

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette



ORCHIDS THE WORLD'S CHOICEST FLOWERS

Ask the average man if he ever tasted the fruit of an orchid and the chances are perhaps a thousand to one that he will reply no. But he has at least if he is a normal man and eats ice cream and cake. From such statement it may be inferred that the fruit alluded to is not eaten like an apple, peach, or pear, but is consumed in the form of a flavoring extract. Exactly; and it is an extract, that is one of the most widely known and generally used in the world—vanilla. Which goes to show that most of us are not of a very inquiring turn of mind after all—especially when it comes to things of almost daily use, and even in regard to things we eat.

Naturally, orchids are not usually thought of in connection with things edible. They are not expected to serve in a utilitarian capacity. They appeal not to the gastronomer but to the aesthetical side of the human individual, and are prized chiefly for their beauty and in some instances particularly because of their rarity. Anything that is beautiful and at the same time rare and hard to get is certain to be valued, whether it is useful or not, a characteristic which is touched upon in an article in the March number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union (Washington, D. C.) by Edward A. Lee, in which the orchid is the subject, "Orchids in the Americas," as follows:

A thing of beauty that is rare and difficult to obtain never ceases to have proved an irresistible lure to adventurous man. To possess it he will suffer the hardships of the highest mountain-climb or risk the almost certain danger of disease in tropical zones, he will face death at the hands of savage enemies and pursue his quest far into the regions of unknown wilds. Now into depths of stark-infested seas he gives, with the hope of securing a lustrous pearl; then to the top-most alpine peak he climbs for a rare specimen of the edelweiss. A glittering jewel in an artist's hand may tempt him to invade the primeval precincts of an Indian temple, or a beautiful flower lure him far into the primeval forests of Brazil, Colombia, or Peru. To this spirit of daring and adventure the civilized world owes only its greatest geographic discoveries and important additions to scientific knowledge but to it is due largely the discovery of nature's choicest thing of beauty, whose practical value may be slight but whose appeal is to the artistic and aesthetic sense. Among all things of fragile beauty that nature has produced, perhaps none has greater charm and is more highly prized than that radiant, gorgeous flower of rainbow colors and softest shades and tints and infinitely varied forms—the orchid. For its rarer species men have traveled far, suffered much, and often died, and yet in the commercial market some are more widely scattered throughout the world.

Whereupon he enters into an account of where they grow, how they grow, how the flowers are fertilized by certain insects, the peculiar structure of the flowers, and numerous other phases of orchidology of a more or less interesting character. One of the most striking facts, however, in connection with this tremendously large order of plants is that although there are no less than 15,000 different species, belonging to something over 40 genera, there is but one genus that has any known practical value, and concerning this genus *Vanilla* the article states:

"Of this genus there are but a few species, and of these the most important is *Vanilla planifolia*, from which the vanilla beans of commerce are derived. This genus is native in the warmer parts of Mexico and portions of Central America, but has been introduced and is extensively cultivated in some of the West Indies and in the islands of the East Indian Archipelago. The several species of vanilla are all climbing plants, their slender stems emitting aerial roots by means of which they climb upon the trunks and limbs of trees. The flowers have thick, fleshy, dull-colored leaves and are odoriferous. The fruit consists of long, slender pods, shaped like a thick, somewhat flattened leaf, pointed at one end but slightly wrinkled. These pods are gathered and dried before they are fully ripe, the drying process being the most important feature of their preparation, which develops their peculiar odor and gives them their value as a flavoring extract."

Of the rarer and more beautiful orchids no less than 1,000 species have been gathered in the forests of Brazil, while Colombia has furnished something over 600 species of this queen of all flowers. Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, and all the Central American countries are also producers of magnificent varieties, and the world thus covers the Americas the most variegated as well as the most gorgeous specimens of this creation which is veritably "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

THE PRETIEST FACE and the most beautiful hands are often disfigured by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using *Cure Wart Remover*. For sale only at the *Cure Wart Remover*, 418 Fairfield Ave.

RECRUIT MEDICOS TO BE READY FOR CALL OF ENGLAND

Authorities to Make Sure of Satisfactory Corps of Physicians.

London, April 18.—All medical men throughout the country, regardless of age, are being asked to register themselves to meet "an urgent national need." The work of enrollment is being conducted by the Medical War Committees in England, Scotland and Ireland.

For military purposes the service age of doctors is up to 45 but medical men beyond that age can give their services to home hospitals and therefore the war is doctors of military age, are being enrolled.

The idea of making a complete enrollment is not only to ensure a satisfactory medical service for the army, but also to safeguard the needs of the civil population. In some districts, there has recently been a great scarcity of doctors, due mainly to enlistment.

The Medical War Committees also hope to effect an improvement in the manner in which medical specialists of various kinds are being used, there having been many complaints that their services were not being utilized to the best advantage.

The reports of the committees on the British Medical Service in the War Zone state that it is "very efficient." In none of the main theatres of war has there been any lack of high surgical and medical skill. Recently there have been complaints about the service in Mesopotamia, but the shortcomings in this district were already being remedied when the complaints came to public attention.

Each war center of surgical work is in charge of a leading specialist who obtains all the assistance that he asks for and can utilize. In France, the wounded soldiers are quickly treated at the front hospitals, and then rushed to England for further attention. The transport and other machinery between the front hospitals and the great hospitals in England has been perfected until it works almost automatically.

Doctors who have enrolled for service in the front have been complaining. There have been several instances, however, in which physicians with good practice at home, who have enlisted for patriotic reasons, have been neglected in their absence. One of the objects of the scheme of enrollment is to prevent such injustices by making the stay-at-home doctor do his share in caring for wounded in the home hospitals.

Breaking Bolt Gives Wellington Skyward Trip With Ill-Ending

William Wellington, of 185 Madison avenue, is a driver of lumber wagons. He is no fancy driver, but by guiding 250-inch wheel base lumber cars through busy streets you'll have to travel far to find his equal. He is a stout, middle-aged man, with a friendly smile and a ready wit. There's nothing in the teamster's code that requires a symposium of apprenticeship—which is why one of the city's best teamsters is now laid up with a sprained ankle.

William was speculating on the possibilities of motor driven lumber carts as he turned his rig in Fairfield avenue at Water street yesterday. He was wondering whether—and something snapped.

The front end of the wagon, to which William was insecurely fastened, shot skyward. William did three separate and distinct somersaults and landed in a crumpled heap in the street. The emergency hospital ambulance surgeon found his left ankle severely sprained and took him home.

A bolt that was supposed to keep the wagon together and William on more or less comfortable seat had snapped causing the mishap.

AMERICAN CONSULATE BURNS

St. Pierre, Mig., April 18.—The building containing the office of the American consulate was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin yesterday. All of the consul's official documents were saved.

McADOO PARTY IN CHILE

Santiago, Chile, April 18.—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury of the United States, and the other members of the delegation to the international high commission, arrived here today from Buenos Ayres. The entire press of Chile has united in welcoming the delegation.

Thirty-two soldiers and about forty citizens were killed by a mob at Chang-Chow-Fu, Fukien, China.

The Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., will increase its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

BAD COLD? TAKE "CASCARETS" FOR BOWELS TONIGHT

They're fine! Live your liver and bowels and clear your head.

No headache, sour stomach, bad cold or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Colds—whether in the head or any part of the body—are quickly overcome by urging the liver to action and taking Cascarets tonight and you will wake up with a clear head and your cold will be gone. Cascarets work while you sleep; they cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels.

Remember the quickest way to get rid of colds is one or two Cascarets at night to cleanse the system. Get a 10-cent box at any drug store. Don't forget the children. They relish this candy Cathartic and it is often all that is needed to drive a cold from their little systems.

"CEASE WORSHIP OF WEST", WRITES JAPANESE TEACHER

Time Has Come to Lead, Instead of Trailing Behind Occidental Ideas, Is Declaration of President Kamada of Keio University—Future Unlimited With Possibilities.

Tokio, April 18.—President Elkhichi Kamada of Keio University declares that Japan has now entered a new era and that the time has come for her to cease worship of the West and to aspire to independence in science, commercial and greater sea and land power.

Dr. Kamada in the Japan magazine says: "Henceforth as a nation the empire stands on a new career of unlimited hope and ambition. Japan's goal is now the most important and most significant possible to a people. Up to the present Japan has been kept in the leading strings of European thought and civilization, lying subject at the feet of German science, sending her young men abroad to acquire occidental knowledge before they were thought fit to lead their countrymen. The state of affairs must now change. Japan should cease to worship at Western shrines. For Japan a period of new inventions and discoveries is dawning. Up to the present we have been too busy adopting and adapting and imitating European civilization until imitation has grown to be a habit with us, but our world and our country are not now so poor that we have nothing to admire and emulate at home.

"In my opinion the Japanese are as capable of thought and invention as any other people. Germany, whom we have been worshipping so far in this respect, was not the originator of those things for which we admired her, but an imitator of England, America, France and Italy where most of the great inventions and discoveries took place. It is, indeed, a great mistake to regard Germany as a great inventive nation."

"While up to the present Japanese commerce and industry have been under the domination of the West, Japan should now make a change and direct herself for world-wide recognition. The best time to do this is the present. While Europe is engaged otherwise and the United States is too busy to molest us. At present England and France are too much taken up with the war to take much interest in competition, while Germany, which has made the

poverty stricken. East her unwilling customer, is now surrounded and cut off from maintaining her commerce abroad. The whole trade field of the Orient lies open to Japanese commerce and if she does not seize the opportunity it will be her own fault. We have thus rarest of chances for unusual development."

For the sake of national commerce and industry, if for no other reason, the writer considered that Japan must develop her sea power. He added: "It is necessary that the nation should see also to the completion of its preparations for armament expansion. The whole nation should be drilled and ready to defend the empire in time of emergency. The present method of keeping a small number of young men in barracks for long intervals is not only uneconomical but impractical; for those so drilled, the exclusion of the others, might all be killed in battle and then no training soldiers would be left to carry on the nation. What Japan wants is universal military service. The whole nation must be ready to bear arms if need be."

The war now raging in Europe proves that men, after training of a few months, fight as bravely and successfully as old soldiers, and the outcome now depends more on the number of those who can go to the front than on the amount of drill they have received. Thus to confine drill to a small number is a fatal policy for efficiency in national defense. Also it is uneconomical. Narrow-minded military martinetism may scoff at such a suggestion, but practical men will approve of it. The state must be considered before the opinion of clan specialists. The system of military drill used in Japan is an invention of the time of Napoleon and takes the thought of modern inventions, such as aeroplanes and so on."

Dr. Kamada concluded: "Thus Japan's hopes for the future depend on laying stress on these three objects: scientific development as a business; commercial expansion as a goal and sea power as a consequence, with a more modern system of army training. Weaker nations must always follow stronger ones."

HURT IN WRECK, HE RISKS LIFE TO RESCUE GIRL

New Haven, April 18.—James Martin, of 39 Chatham street, this city, a minor circus escapee from death or serious injury, rescued two young women from a burning coach, and assisted in an attempt to free an imprisoned man, named beneath the wreckage in the crash at Bradford, last evening.

Martin is an employee of the New Haven road in the mechanical department, is married, and was on his way home from a visit and was sitting in the last car and about the middle of the coach when the crash came. He was badly shaken up and dazed, but recovered quickly and crawled from the wrecked car.

When he discovered that injured persons remained in the coaches he returned to the car in which he had been riding and brought out Miss Elizabeth Hoag of Westbury who was unconscious. He carried her to a nearby house and went back and assisted men to bring out another unconscious young woman.

The car was afire at this time and returning Mr. Martin and others tried to release a young man pinned beneath the wreckage and suffering greatly. This attempted rescue had to be abandoned because of the fire. Mr. Martin's hands and wrists were severely burned at the time.

"It was a terrible sight," said the New Havener, "something one never can forget." He telegraphed Mrs. Martin that he was safe in Providence and then took a relief train to New London where he found it impossible to get through to New Haven and decided to stay at the Mohican hotel for the rest of the night.

General Manager Clinton L. Bardo was in charge of the relief train from here and the only other high official of the company on board was Charles H. Morrison, chief signal engineer of the New Haven road line. Announcement was made at the Shubert theatre asking for the services of physicians and the only medical man present, Dr. H. C. Danhofen, who went on the "special" to the scene of the disaster, responded. The train from New Haven made New London without a stop in one hour, and General Manager Bardo secured additional facts there and without much delay the train sped to Bradford.

On the first train to New London from the scene were but two of the injured passengers, and they were hurried to the Memorial hospital. It was almost daylight before the first train pulled into New Haven from New London this morning. Charles H. Mansfield, of Howard avenue, this city, engineer of the Gilt Edge Express, was engineer of the Adams Express train, which also carried a freight at Stonington Junction, July 25, 1912. In that wreck, three men were killed and four injured. Mansfield was frightfully burned and was off duty for a considerable time. The inquiry into the wreck showed the signal system to be at fault and he was exonerated from blame.

"SYNTHETIC THEATRE" POPULAR IN ITALIAN CIRCLES OF FUTURISTS

Rome, April 18.—The Italian futurist dramatists have launched a "Synthetic Theatre" here as a means of raising money for war charities. Here they produce fourteen dramas of "concentrated impressionism," shorn of conventional technique. Most of the plays are one act curtain raisers. The most popular playlet has no human actors, but only a dog. In another only the legs of the players appear behind the half-raised curtain.

SPRING FLOWERING PLANTS. JOHN RECK & SON.

U.S. SHOULD FIGHT ONLY FOR MANKIND, PRESIDENT ASSERTS

Tells D. A. R. Congress That America Will Have Forgotten Her Traditions If She Exerts Force Merely for Herself and Not for Humanity—Part of Nation's Purpose to Serve Rest of World, He Asserts.

Washington, April 18.—"America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interests of humanity."

President Wilson uttered these words in Continental Hall yesterday in an address welcoming the Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered here for their annual congress.

Applauded by Women. The President was enthusiastically applauded. When he was introduced by Mrs. William Cumming Story, President-General of the organization, the audience stood and cheered, and many of the women waved American flags. The President's address followed:

"I have told you upon more than one occasion of the sentiments which are chiefly stirred in me by looking upon a company like this. I was thinking today that if this organization had been formed in the very early years of our republic, it would have been looked upon with a good deal of disfavor, because you would then have been suspected of setting up some sort of aristocratic class. It would have been thought that you were acting in a spirit contrary to the democratic spirit professed by the founders of the Republic itself."

"You will remember that that sort of criticism was stirred by the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati. It was supposed that they were setting up an organization, which, because its membership was handed on by primogeniture, was an organization entirely contrary to the spirit of American institutions. But a very interesting thing has happened. The proportion of those who can derive their lineage from officers who took part in the American Revolution is a constantly decreasing proportion."

"You cannot be suspected of trying to build up an organization which will control the country. On the contrary, the spirit in which you have formed this organization was from the first manifest. It was not a spirit of caste or of privilege, but a spirit of reverence of a great tradition. And for my part, I believe that the chief service of a great organization like this is to keep a certain beautiful sentiment warm and vital in the consciousness of the American people."

Importance of Tradition. "Tradition is a handsome thing in proportion as we live up to it. If we fall away from the tradition of the fathers, we have dishonored them; if we forget the tradition of the fathers, we have changed our character; if

we have lost an old impulse; we have become unconscious of the principles in which the life of the nation itself is rooted and grounded."

"Therefore, this organization undertook to keep those who fell under its influence constantly reminded of the circumstances of the birth of this Nation and of the significance of the birth of this Nation. That significance was a very singular significance. No other nation was ever born into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of the world just as much as it served itself."

"The purpose of this nation was in of itself to afford an asylum to men of all classes and kinds who desired to be refuges and to take part in the administration of a self-governed commonwealth. It was founded in order that men of every sort should have proof given that a commonwealth of that sort was practicable, not only, but would win its standing of distinction and power among the nations of the world."

One Excuse for Force. "And America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself when such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interests of humanity."

"What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness. When America ceases to be unselfish, she will cease to be American. When she forgets the traditions or devotion to human rights in general which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her little deeds to her own nationality."

"So it is to my mind a very happy circumstance that here in the capital of the Nation, in this home of your own building, you should meet every year in order to keep bright the fires that have always burned upon this altar of devotion to human rights, that is to say, the society to distinction and to immortality, and therefore I feel that I am greeting you as if come to a renewal of all the pledges of our national life when great and welcome you, as I so warmly do, to this, our common capital."

Sixty-five Americans, and an Englishman, women and child, refugees from Mazatlan, Mex., arrived at San Diego, Cal., on the supply ship *Glacier*.

Burglars ransacked the home of Mrs. William Nelson at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and escaped with silverware valued at more than \$10,000.

Turkey has established a new gold standard, making the gold plaster the standard unit of value.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IS RECORDED BY LOCAL OBSERVER

Three Feet and Three Inches Total Recorded by Jennings' Instruments.

You walked through three feet of snow last month. Did you know that before? Three feet and three inches fell during March. Yes! And during March, 1913, only 7.6 inches fell. Also there was a fine little hailstorm on March 8 as a precursor of summer bombardments.

That is what William Jennings, co-operative meteorological observer for the government in Bridgeport, tells us in his monthly weather report. The snowfall was unusual and was little less than half the quantity that fell during the big blizzard of March, 1898, when the instruments recorded a depth of 69.6 inches. As 4.05 inches of rain fell during the same period this year to help wash the snow away the city was not greatly inconvenienced.

But the month was unusual in other respects. A maximum temperature of 65 was recorded within a minimum of three degrees above zero. The highest point was reached on the last day of the month, the lowest on the 15th, giving a mean average of 30.6, with a fluctuation of the mercury on March 24 of 33 degrees, which was good weather for the acquisition of heavy coughs and colds. March 8 saw the temperature almost stationary during a 24 hour period for the mercury column moved only three degrees.

There were 15 days when it rained more than .01 of an inch, it was cloudy for nine days, partly cloudy 11 days and only 11 clear days were observed during the month. The prevailing wind direction was northwest.

(Points of Interest.)

Fashionable hats for misses and children's dress hats and children's Main street, are displaying an exceptionally large variety of juvenile millinery for little girls and young girls. Handsome cow and school hats for children. E. H. Dillon & Co., 1195 untrammled hats.—Adv.

The University School, 325 Fairfield avenue, College preparatory, technical and professional schools; civil service; Hotchkiss, Hill, etc. elementary and advanced subjects; personal work with every student. Enrollment now, the best preparation for summer examinations or next year's work.—Adv.

C. E. EXPERT WILL COME TO BRIDGEPORT

Paul Brown, California field secretary and intermediate secretary of the Christian Endeavor society, will come here Friday, April 21, to discuss Christian Endeavor work with local members. A conference will be held at the People's Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock on that day.

A charter was issued at Dover, Del., to the Union Shell Shipyard Co. of New York, capital \$1,500,000.

Turkey has established a new gold standard, making the gold plaster the standard unit of value.

SOCONY KERO-SCENES

"Goodness, have you got one of those oil heaters too?"

"Yes—in fact we've got two of them. They're really awfully convenient for warming up out of the way rooms and for helping out in extra cold weather. And in the Fall, they save coal because we don't have to light the furnace so soon."

"But don't they smoke terribly—and smell?"

"Not if you get a good one—and use a reliable grade of kerosene. Ours are Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters. They never give us a bit of trouble."

"But how do you make sure of getting reliable oil?"

"Ask your grocer for SOCONY Kerosene Oil. Better look in his window, too, the next time you are down town and see whether he displays the SOCONY sign. SOCONY is the name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of kerosene oil. It is clean, clear-burning and every gallon is exactly like every other gallon."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL OFFICES: NEW YORK ALBANY BUFFALO BOSTON

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: New Perfection Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, Perfection Smokeless Oil Heaters, Ray Lamps and Lanterns.

SAFEST SO and BEST

WE SELL SOCONY KEROSENE OIL STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.